### RICH GIRLS ARE AT WORK.

HEET! VERY LATEST FAD IS TO MASTER SOME TRADE.

Ther Are Learning to Be Practical Dressmakers, M'illiners, Bookbinders, Besigners -They Are Mastering the Details of House. keeping and Catering-They Are Studying Business Methods and Learning the Law.

Rich girls are learning to work. It is no longer a disgrace for the daughters of fortune to know how to earn their living, even though they may never have to earn it. It used to be the particuhar pride of rich girls and of others who were so rich to be able to say:

10h, I'm a perfect ignoramus when it comes ee doing anything! I don't know what in the world I should do if I had to support myself." They flaunted their helplessness before their franch. They vied one with another to appear as the greatest do-nothings. They were the representatives of elegant leisure.

The fin de siècle rich girl turns up her nose at all this. She hasn't any use for leisure. Rather, she no longer has any leisure to make use of. Satan need not be skulking around the abodes of the rich with a supply of mischlef still for idle hands to do. He's not likely to find the idle hance, unless possibly in the servante' hall. At any rate the daughters of the house will be dier wered to be too busy.

'I course, the hard-working rich girls had to h ave the inspiration of a lofty example in this, t s them, new departure. Nothing was easier. trope was full of lofty examples. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is a conspicuous one. The prospective Queen of England is not by any means dependent on that one job for a living. She could support herself if the whole royalty trust should fall into the hands of a Lexow investigating committee and be legis-lated out of existence. She wouldn't even need to go on the stage, that haven of refuge for the sufficiently advertised. On the contrary, she could support herself and the Prince modestly, perhaps, but comfortably by the work of her own presumably fair hands. Her list of resources is by no means small. She is an admirable linguist, and a fine musician. She plays the rither by way of being an artiste eccentrique, as the music halls put it. She is a good modeller but her a reat stronghold is leather work. Her Royal dighness loves leather work. Not exactive he making of harness and upholstery, but something rather more ornamental. She exhild od of her work recently at the Comme noration Trades and Industrial Exhibition at L' nn, and received the first prize.

The Princess is only one of a great many wealthy and aristocratic women abroad who have learned various trades. It is not particularly a new thing with them. They have done it by way of example, and in order to foster the industries of their tenants. Of course, the American girl has no such motive. She has two good reasons, however; at any rate, they are good enough for her. The first and chief one is that it is "the thing to do." That would be a sufficient reason for almost anything. It has already sufficed for a thousand fashions, including bicycling, woman suffrage, banjo playing, skirt dancing, bangs, and bustles. When, in the course of human events and the popular disre-

course of human ovents and the popular disresard of strammar, walking on all fours becomes "the thing to do"—well, there will be cork soles on the paims of kid gloves, that's all!

The second reason is more important, theoretically. It wouldn't amount to much practically if the dirst reason did not exist. But, since it already does exist, the second one makes a good foundation. That, by the war, is the queer thing about theory and practice. The former is the foundation and the latter the superstructure. But most people never have any use for the foundation until the superstructure is in place. Then they go around showing the foundations of theory under the visible walls of facts.

The theory in this part/cular case has existed for a long time. Even the women who are so very old that they no longer mind telling their ages can remember at ving this theory preached to them in their d-thood. It is that every girl should be able to take care of herself in case she should be thre wn on her own resources. A great many dris have found that it isn't pleasant to se thrown on their own resources when those resources do not exist, except as a flarre of a securice devoter.

en those resources do not exist, except as a sire of s' cech.

hese, Lien, are the reasons for this sudden of the control of t

girls living in the city, however, have mosed to the mania; or, if they have not, camed with requests from rich girls who want bet taught how to make and trim hats. Several rkwomen from these shops have turned themres into peripatetic professors of millinery I go from one big house to another, teaching schess of the establishment all that is teaches accust the art. Every woman knows that it could be a security of the establishment all that is teaches accust the art. Every woman knows that it is milliner is like the true poet—born, not it. But there are ever so many things the the untrained milliner finds too much her skill, which after all isn't libefore it is taught. It is only "a ack. The girl who doesn't have this mask need not aspire to millinery, but the word in binding, and putting a sift wires, seven in binding, and putting a sift wires, seven in linings, and so on. It is a great thing to tea knack for millinery. It is one of those his which cannot be folded up in a napkin deant which cannot be folded up in a napkin of has it can scarrely keep her itching fingers in rearranging the millinery of her friends, for her own, if she doesn't make it out right, a pulls every new purchase to pieces as soon as yell more after her own heart. This millinery aptitude is quite as likely to eak out in the families of the rich as elsever. People who have a pleasing number of its among their accuantances will be able at

out in the families of the rich as else. People who have a pleasing number of among their acquaintances will be able at to think of several heiresses who trim their sats and often those of their family. These agrics who are studying the practical side illinery, and will be ready to follow in with of Mrs. Cyrus Field, Jr., if the occasion is arrive.

selection Mrs. Cyrus Field, Jr., If the occasion louid arrive.
Cooking classes are so numerous that they sally deserve very little mention. The girls ttending them probably do not contemplate oing into domestic service, even if they should e thrown on that resource. As American girls hey will be clever enough to devise some change, however, for their talent and training.
There is one girl in a city not far from New wever, for their talent and training.
It is one girl in a city not far from New
who has seven different accomplishments
at a pinch, could be made remunerative,
them yield her at present a comfortable,
ixurious, living. She has no money of her
it she is housekeeper for a rich uncle,
locan't mean simply that she, as a poor
c, lives with her uncle and "kind of
for things." She is a thorough housecompetent, careful, thoughtful, exid. She would be worth just
the perhaps more eliministration of their own affairs, include have artistic ability are distinguishesives from their foremothers by the irrose with which they work. Most of chosen a special field for which they seeke a particularly fitted. Designing rating are favorite directions in which is rich grillikes to expand her talent, is rich grillikes to expand her talent, is captured in away the breath of the dilettante lies of half a century ago who, as they is do not dabble simply for their own and the distress of their friends, but a consumption of the distress of their friends, but a consumption of the distress of their friends, but the consumption of the distress of their friends which is do something which, if put into companion of the work, would have an actual lies.

yame, is a number of rich girls in this city indied practical nursing. In fact, a great of them have gone to the extent of attent accourage of lectures. Some of them,

aion, and are quite capable of fitting themselves, by a brief supplementary training, for all kinds of nursing.

One family of four girls is an example of this recent industrial fad. These girls are not heir-esses to any overwhelming extent, but they are absolutely independent of work. One of them makes a fair income out of literature. Another, who is an expert with the needle, teaches sewing classes in an industrial institution and receives a good salary. The third does not carn money except in the sense that money saved is money except in the sense that money aved is money except in the sense that money aved is money except in the bearding sense of her own clothes and trims all of her own hats. The fourth is the housekeeper. Her mother has no concern whatever about domestic matters.

One of the girls in the bearding school above mentioned has a peculiar gift, upon which she says that she shall depend in case of financial reverses. She has a veritable genius for making bows. She can twist a ribbon into the most fetching shape imaginable. She makes all the bows for her mother and issters, and is in constant demand among the schoolgirls. Her reputation has even gone abroad among her acquaint-ances, who are always oppressively grateful when she consents to make a bow for them. Another girl has a genius, and, happily, a love for hairdressing. She says that poverty has no terrors for her. If it ever overtakes her she means to open an establishment where her patrons can first find out what style of colifure is most becoming to them and then be taught how to arrange their hair in that style. Nobody wishes this charming young creature any ill luck, but there are many, many women who would like to see the realization of her process.

oming to them and then be taught how to arrange their hair in that style. Nobedy wishes this charming young creature any ill luck, but there are many, many women who would like to see the realization of her project.

In addition to the girls who are learning trades or arts, there are very many who have good common-sense business projects within their pretty heads. Going into business is no longer such an excitement for the rich as it was a few years ago. In England it has become even more common. New York has had a number of sensations in this line, but sensations are like medicines; they lose their power if repeated with sufficient frequency. Business is peculiarly attractive to the American mind. Women have been quick to turn even their domestic accomplishments to use in a business way. One woman, who was formerly known because of the successful dinners she gave, turned that knowledge to account when her fortunes fell. She arranged dinners for her friends, rolleving the hostess of reaponsibility as completely as if she herself were a guest instead of the hostess. Other society lights have done similar things. Not every woman, no matter what her wealth or position, knows how to entertain. Those who do not are ready to pay well for the counsel of some one who does. Some of the best-known names among New York women are now potent in business. There seems to be every indication that the list will continue to grow, for misfortune has a way of attacking the rich and great. In the mean time, among the girls there is an activity which might have been inspired by the famous injunction, "In time of peace prepare for war."

#### QUEEN OF THE MAROTSE.

A Woman Who Has Killed Six Husbands and is Now Living with the Seventh.

This is a picture of an African Queen, and she is a very important person in her way. Ever; explorer who has entered the large coun try of the Marotse in the upper Zambest Valley within the past few years has told of Queen Mokwai. This picture of her is taken from Dr. James Johnston's capital book, "Reality vs. Romance." He met the Queen during his visit in 1891-92; and Capt. A. S. H. Gibbons of the British army, who travelled in the Mar otse country last year, has given further details about this remarkable but not particularly admirable; woman. In Dr. Johnston's picture of her she appears with twenty-five slave girls sitting in a half circle around her.



Queen Mokwai derives her importance from unwritten\_but time-honored law of her country. She is the eldest surviving sister of the ruling King and, according to the unwritten constitution, without her advice and sanc tion her brother, King Lewanika, is debarred from giving effect to any important measure. She holds the veto power, and as she is a much more determined character than her vaciliating and pusilianimous brother, she is the real power in the great Marotse country. She lives at Naiole, on the Zambesi, about twenty miles below Lialui, where the King resides, and when she visits the capital of the kingdom she goes in state. When Dr. Johnston saw her she great flourish of trumpets when she and her retinue of the gentler sex came into view. While nothing can be done in all important affairs of state without consulting Queen Mokwhile nothing can be done in all-important affairs of state without consulting Queen Mokwal, she rules supreme in the minor, local affairs of her own district. Capt, Gibbons says that she holds the power of life or death over her subjects. She is at liberty to see or depose a husband whenever she pleases, and she lives quite up to her opportunities in these respects. The man she had honored by making him her turband last year as No. 7. She had killed all his predecessors, and it is therefore a very precarious undertaking to become the husband of Queen Mokwal. No. 6 had earned for himself the universal respect of the people by his kind and just reatment of all. The people by his kind and just reatment of all. The people loved him, and the Queen could not stand that, for jealousy and envy are the woman's leading passions. So she had him come to her but to drink beer, and two young men, armed with spears, were stationed there with instructions to kill the poor fellow when she gave the signal. She gave the sign, but the young men, less hard-hearted than their timistress, hesitated. With a curse on their cowardice the woman selzed a Portuguese sabre and ran her victim through. As he fell she remarked contemptuously: "Thus has a thorn been removed from my flesh."

This metiphor seems to be generally employed when the Queen desires to announce the vicient death of another of her victims. Dr. Johnston says that on one occasion the Queen, after killing a man with her own hand, summoned her crier and ordered him to announce to the town that "the Queen has had a thorn removed from her foot this morning." He aids that Mokwal's reign has been stained by many a cruel act of nurder and sloodshed, and she avenges herself particularly on those who are the objects of her jealousy.

In his talk with he Queen, Capt, Gibbons, who had met her daughter, the ruling princess of Sesheke, and her husband, spoke in laudatory terms of them. A full translation of her reply is: "Oh, they are merely small fry, I and Lewanika are the big wigs

the world."

Mokwai and her brother, the King, have signed a treaty placing their country under the British flag, but as yet the British have not established any semblance of authority over the land, and this savare Queen is still at liberty to kill as many husbands and ether per-

## RAINY-DAY SKIRTS OUT.

Baltimore Women Fulfil Their Promise as to the First Sloppy Day in March. From the Baltimore Sun.

Opportunity was given yesterday for members of the Rainy Day Club to don their shortened skirts and to make their first appearance on the street in the costume upon which they agreed when they joined the club. The first rainy day in March was the time set by the club for their peaceful crusade in the cause of health.

Without show or ostentation the wearers of short skirts appeared during the rain. No concerted appearance was desired, but whenever the duties or pleasures of the members called them upon the streets they walked forth with skirts not more than six nor less than five inches from the ground. Uniform style or material was not sought, but the members consulted their individual tastes in selecting their costumes. This

to the club to adopt the shortened skirt without making themselves conspicuous.

Men who noticed the cleanliness of the shortened skirts and the evident comfort of the wearers gave notes of approval as ladies walked along free from bedraggied skirts dinging about their ankies. Ladies who lacked the courage to adopt such a costume gave inward thanks to their sisters of the club for setting a good example, and went home resolved to wear a similar costume on the next rainy day.

A few members of the club were a little timid about venturing into public with their abbreviated skirts. They delayed their appearance so long that the clouds had broken and the sun was shining before they could muster up courage.

Women who are physicians, teachers, and follow vocations of a similar character are members of the club. As their professions lead them out of doors frequently they are in the van of the wearers of shortened skirts. Following them come shoppers and housekeepers, whose unpleasant experiences in market with wet skirts and the surery of the course of the club.

Mother-in-Law-Evil Influence of the Witch Doctors-Attempt of a Sixty-Year-Old Widow to Marry Her Sixteen-Year-Old Nephew-The Potlaches-A Critical Time in Alaska.

The down-trodden American woman will be glad to know that there is at least one place where women have never troubled themselves or anybody else about their rights, and for the excellent reason that they have had all the rights they wanted. This halcyon spot, though rather remote, is a part of the United States, but there is small prospect of its customs becoming general throughout the country. New York isn't likely to solve the woman question the way Alaska did long, long ago (for it is in Alaska that this paradise for women exists), and, ndeed, there is every prospect of the Alaska solution becoming a thing of the past even on

Mrs. J. H. De Vore, who was for several years in charge of a Presbyterian mission school at Sitka, has been telling New York women many interesting things about their Alaska sisters, In a talk with a NUN reporter Mrs. De Vore said that Americans in general know more about the savage tribes in the heart of Africa than they do about these people, who live under the Ameri-

can Government and the American flag.
"'I will gladly tell you about the Alaskan woman's said Mrs. De Vore. "Well, in the first place, it is the woman who is the real ruler of affairs. It is through the woman that descent is reckoned. For instance, you would think that the son of a chief would succeed his father. But no, it is the son of the chief's sister." What if he has no sister ?"

"Oh, they always have them! The families

And the content of th

60 and the nearest of kin may be 10, but that makes no difference. He marries her just the same. The woman must be looked out for."

"What about widowers!"

"Oh, they go into the market just as they did when they were boys and soon find wives, but there is no special provision for them as there is for widows. The father, however, is of some consequence in matrimonial affairs. It is he for widows. The father, however, is of some consequence in matrimonial affairs. It is he that performs the marriage ceremony. When the event is to take place the young man arrives accompanied by the members of his own trube, who all paddie over in cances from their village to that of the bride's tribe. They enter the big common house, in which a number of families live, and the young man takes his seat on a pile of furs and blankers at one end of the room. He has never up to this time even spoken to the girl he is to marry. The father then takes the girl by the hand, and that, by the way, is the first time he has ever touched her. Fathers never kiss or caress their daughters. But now he takes her hand and leads her up to the young man, and says, with a suspicious tremble in his voice, for they are really very fond of their children:

"This hand belongs to her who was my daughter. In giving it to you I make her your wife. As you shall treat her in the future so shall my life be happy or miserable. Now go to your homes.

"And with that, the relatives of the bride-

homes."
And with that, the relatives of the bridegroom leave and paddle off in their cances as
fast as they can, leaving the newly-married
pair to live on with her people. The young
people are generally very happy, too, and seem
to develop a great deal of affection."
"Have they no priests who can perform such
ceremontes?"
They have the dealers are the property of the property o

papir to live on with her people. The young people are generally very happy, too, and seem to develop a great deal of affection."

"Have they no priests who can perform such ceremonies?"

"No. They have witch-doctors, whose business it is to cure the sick and drive away witches. The shaman, as he is called, is a very important personage, who earns a great deal and has unlimited opportunities for satisfying any personal spite he may feel against a member of the tribe. These men are great tricksters, and use every means to make the most of their knowledge. They live spart from the rest and also refrain from either cutting or combing their hair. They do many strange things, such as holding live coals between their lips, and they can go into trances and all sorts of queer conditions. When any one is ill the shaman is called in, and the first thing he does is to collect his fee. He refuses to interfere until he is paid. Then he begins to struggle with the evil spirits; he writhes and contorts his features, rolls himself up into a bail, and has a terrible time, until finally the evil spirits are conquered and he sinks, exhausted, into a comatose condition. It is while he isn this condition that the vanquished evil spirits are supposed to tell him the name of the witch who has caused all the trouble. At first he repeats it nutteringly, and then louder and louder until finally he shrieks it out.

"After that, not a soul dares to lift a finger to help the accused person. The unfortunate one may be a man or a woman; it makes no difference, his fate is the same. If it is a woman, she is taken by her long black hair and drauged down to the beach at low tide and taken close to the water's edge. There she is forced upon her kness and stripped to the waits, an indignity which is terribie to an Alsaka woman. They are very modest. Even in dying they will dute their garments together to hold then close up to their chins. Having stripped the poor woman, they secourse her back with a phan called devil's club, or demon's club. Afte

ALASKA'S NATIVE WOMEN.

tered and were also pleased at the liberality of the white men's gifts, and the 'marriage' took place. The white men regarded it as no marriage at all, as of course it was not, legally. When they got ready to leave the country they did so without any provision whatever for their Alaskan wives and children. These children became a very serious problem. At the missions we have had a good deal to do in that direction. "At what age do you admit children to the school?"

"At what age do you admit children to the school!"

"Well, we have had some as young as 4 years of age, but we do not like to take them until they are older. We have both boys and girls, whom we educate together. You have no idea what an innovation that is in the Alaskan customs. There is never any intercourse between boys and girls. Even brothers and sisters do not play together. When first went there and was observed to talk with the superintendent of the mission the natives were horrified. They gave up trying to understand if after a while and put it down as one of the strange customs of Boston people. We are all Boston people to them, you know. How did it happen! Why, the first schooner which John Jacob Astor sent there was called the Boston, and the natives, to distinguish the United States traders from the Russians and the English, called them after the name of their vessed, the Boston people. Later, after Alaska passed into the heads of our Government, and our officials took hold of things there and raised the Stars

called them after the name of their vessed, the Hoston people. Later, after Alaska passed into the heads of our Government, and our officials took hold of things there and raised the Stars and Stripes, the natives were very corlous about everything. They noticed the difference between the Americans and the Russians, who had been very cruel to them, and the British, who had been very cruel to them, and the British, who had not been much better. They went to the Governor and asked him why he was so much kinder and better to them than any one eise had been, and the Governor, who happened to be from Beston, laughed and said:

"Oh, that's the way we all do in Beston, where I come from.

"That simply confirmed them in their custom, and now everybody from the States is a Boston man or Boston woman. As a general thing they accept our innovations very peaceably, but sometimes we get into trouble. For instance, there was a boy in our school whom we had christened Robert. Their own names are so guttural and unpronounceable that we give them English names, with which they are very much pleased. As for final names, for which they have a great desire, we do not always furnish those. In that case they choose one to suit themselves. For instance, my own name, De Vore, is extremely popular in Alaska, where all my admiring young friends have taken it for their own.

"Robert had an aunt by the name of Anna Hootz, and it so happened that while he was still at the school with us this aunt's husband died. This event had very serious consequences for Robert, because he was the next male relative who was not married. Robert was only lift and his aunt was 80, but that made no difference; or, at least, it would have made no difference if or, at least, it would have made no difference if or, at least, it would have made no difference; or, at least, it would have made no difference; or, at least, it would have made no difference; or, at least, it would have made no difference.

After a person has attended a number of poilachs, the collected presents are pieced together had a possible coat or a bolly Varien now, the into a Joseph's coat or a bolly Varien now, the refreshments at these recept him the state of the present of the control of the present of the present of the control of the present of the present

From London Figure.
Hitherto one of the canons of good dressing has been the harmony of color to eyes and gown. We have al ays been taught to believe that no woman can make a false step as regards suitability of tone so long as she escays to match in some way the color of her cyes, But a French woman, whose exquisite dressing is the envy of all the belies of Paris, now declares this to be for a brown eyed woman than to dress herself in brown or a blue-eyed woman to dress herself in blue. The reason she gives for arriving at this conclusion is that an artificial dyed color placed in proximity to latter. Her theory is that there is one color, or one shade of color, or one combination of color, which suits each individual woman, and it is this which must

# be sought for and diligently adhered to when found.

From London Figure. By the way, it is just about 900 years ago since the fork made its appearance in Europe. In 995 A. D. a son of the Doge, Pietro Orsolo, had wedded in Venice the Brizzantine Princess Argila, who produced at the wedding breakfast a silver fork and gold spoon. Then the high Venetian families followed suit, and these nartyre to fashion pricked their lips with the new instrument. The fork prospered, however, and spread over Italy. In 1879 it had travelled as far as France, and in 1608 a traveller brought it direct to England.

> Marrying on \$10 a Week. From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"Young Higginside married, you say, on \$10 a reek? That took nerve, anyhow. What was he "Nothing. It was the girl that was carning the \$10."

DAISY MILLERS OF PARIS. BOTH WERE NEW YORK GIRLS WITH

MOTHERS ON THIS SIDE. They Lived in a Hoarding House "Home," and Ran Wild While Ostensibly Studying Art.-The Quarrel, the Deceived Mother, th

Collapse of Gayety, and the Return. Whenever Mme. Nordica is asked for advice m the question of sending abroad for study young women who think they can learn to sing. he almost invariably replies that they might better stay at home. Her own experience in the natter was so very satisfactory that she thinks it is far more advisable for American young vomen to pursue at least their preliminary work in their own country. She went abroad only for the study of roles, having completed her work as to method before abe left Boston.

Mme. Nordica's good advice is not followed by a great many young women, although many, after sad experience with the singing masters abroad, have realized that it would have been a great deal botter for them if they had followed This is the story of a particular case in which a young woman from New York went to Paris, stayed a few months and was brought home by her distracted mother. The young woman will be called Miss Jones, because that wasn't her name. She went abroad in October and was brought home in March.

There are several places in Paris which are established particularly to give "all the comforts of home" to young American women who are there studying music or art or something else. These places usually advertise that the persons who go there will be surrounded with all the salutary restraints and influences of cipline to safeguard the young women from all the allurements and entanglements of the French capital. One of these homes was solected by Mrs. Jones for her daughter, partly because of the prospectus, and partly because Mrs. Jones's friend, Mrs. Smith, had sent her daughter

"Amelia III. Doctor thinks better come.

"Babe was the nickname of Miss Jones s once intimate friend, Miss Smith. Mrs. Jones was surprised and shocked almost into nervous prostration. When they had parted in October her daughter was in the best of health, and the last letter from Miss Jones had assured the mother that she was still in the pink of the condition. Mrs. Jones sent word post haste to her daughter's guardian, who is a physician. The doctor was not in town, but he telegraphed Mrs. Jones to cable at once for the symptoms of Amelia's illness and to prepare to start for Paristhe next day, adding that he himself would come to New York at once. Mrs. Jones cabled as the doctor had directed, and before he got to town that evening had received this reply:

"Symptoms impossible. Doctor says come at once. Better take steamer New York to-morrow."

This cablegram frightened Mrs. Jones now.

once. Better take steamer New York to-morrow. "Habe,"

This cablegram frightened Mrs. Jones more than ever. She thought that the fact that Miss Smith had looked up the sailing list from New York and knew what steamer Mrs. Jones should take in order to reach Paris at the earliest moment possible was inherent evidence that her daughter's filiness was very grave. The doctor guardian was inclined to regard the message in the same light when he saw it. But he still insisted on knowing the symptoms, and declared that it was not impossible for any doctor who knew them to cable them so that he could tell what was the matter with the girl. So they cabled again a percaptory demand for symptoms, and meanwhile pushed preparations for Mrs. Jones's departure on the New York. Just as Mrs. Jones was leaving her house the next merching to go to

meanwhile pushed preparations for Mrs. Jones's departure on the New York. Just as Mrs. Jones was leaving her house the next merning to go to the steamer the reply to her second cable was handed to her. It said:

"Advanced stage tuberculosis. Both lungs hopelessly affected. Condition very serious. Come at once.

Rais."
It is not necessary to attempt to describe the feelings of Mrs. Jones and the doctor on reading this message. Mrs. Jones nearly collapsed. The doctor elaculated a large vehement exclamation and declared that the Paris doctor who had made the diagnosis was an eternal and everhat. doctor ejaculated a large vehoment exclaimation and declared that the Paris doctor who had made the diagnosis was an eternal and everlasting and utterly blanked, blanked didot. He had seen Miss Jones himself and had examined her thoroughly before she sailed, and there was not the slightest symptoms of affection of the lungs at that time, and it was absolutely impossible for tuberculosis to reach an advanced stage in the time in which she had been abroad. He was half inclined to suspect that there was something wrong in the cablegram, but there was not time then to go behind the returns, and the only thing to do was for Mrs. Jones to go on.

Mrs. Jones said that she never in her life had such a voyage as that trip on the New York was. The weather was just as rough as March could make it, but Mrs. Jones did not suffer a minute from seasickness. If she could only have been thoroughly sessick, she said, it might have relieved her a little from the agony and suspense which she endured, but instead of giving her that help, the rough weather only delayed the New York, so that she got into Southampton A. Simonson,

21ST AND 22D STS.

Notwithstanding the many povelties and new ideas which I have introduced in the past, I must say that HAIR ORNAMENTS

that I have just received from MY SPECIAL European agents PAR SURPASSES any of my previous efforts. TOINE AND AMBER SHELL, JET and the finest

CUT RHINESTONES: a complete line of NECK-LACES and lorgnette chains constantly on hand. HUMAN HAIR. Unusual preparations have been made for this spring season, and I have spared neither time, labor, nor expense, but have for months been gathering the arest shades and finest texture of raw hair, and being in the market early I have been able to obtain practically the entire stock of hair that was desirable

The style that will be found most prominent during the coming months can only be made with the aid of the original and patented VEWPORT COIL

MARIE ANTOINETTE

with the above any lady will be able to make stylish headstress.

The workmanship and style displayed in my goods stand unrivalled, and for confirmation of this claim I would suggest a visit of inspection, when obliging salesladies will explain the many advantages thes

goods possess.

The same care and attention has been bestowed upon the hairdressing department as to every other branch of my business, and the public is assured that the appointments are perfect, and the attendants are thoroughly trained in their profession. Illustrated colored catalogue sent gratis on request.

A. SIMONSON,

nearly a day late. The first thing Mrs. Jones heard when the ship reached her dock was her own name bawled lustily by a man who had just come on deck. It was another telegram, and it took all the strength and grit she had to open it. She confidently expected to read that her daughter was dead, but instead she read:
"Amelia much better. Will meet you at station with a red ribbon in my left buttonhole." WILLIAMS."

"Now who," said Mrs. Jones to herself

"Now who," said Mrs. Jones to herself, "is Williams."

Williams I and never appeared in the proceedings before. She had never heard of him in any letters from her daughter, but she supposed, of course, that he was some attaché of the institution where her daughter was living. She hurried across to Paris and got there late in the evening. Williams met her all right, and assured her that her daughter was really quite comfortable. They drove out to the home on the Rue de la Pompe as fast as the cabman could go, and got there just in time to meet Miss Jones coming home from the opera with Mr. Arbuthnot.

There was a row, a good, fair, square, ablebodied American row, and the managers of that institution heard for ones what a plain-spoken American woman, wrapped up in her daughter, thought about that way of conducting things. Of course the whole thing came out. Miss Jones had had a sold and had been in bed for a couple of days with it. Miss Smith had taken advantage of the opportunity to scare Mrs. Jones nearly to death, having decided to brave the inevitable exposure because she was sure of the result. She was not at all disappointed. Mrs. Jones declared that her daughter and she had had enough of Peris and Parisian methods, and if Amelia wanted to study music any longer she conicerned had considered Nordica's advice. Such is the way some things are done in Paris.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Parsley is used in many dishes for seasoning s well as garnishing. An easy way of chopping parsley is to dip the sprigs into boiling water in which a piece of soda of the size of a pea has been dissolved, and let them stay there a moment, when they will turn a bright green; place them upon a board, and with a sharp knife cut the leaves quickly into particles; when powdered parsley is desired place the sprigs, after taking them from the boiling water, on a plate in a hot oven for a few moments; when the parsley is dry it can readily be made into powder

has been put is to furnish decorations in the way of artificial flowers. It is said that these broad blossoms are excellent imitations when first made and artistically colored. As the broad becomes old the flowers take on a faded look,

Save your egg shells and use them to clean bottles, vinegar cruets and carafes. Put the shells away in a convenient box, and, when ready to wash the bettles, crush the shells up fine, partly fill the bottles with them, pour over them hot soapsuds, shake well, and rinse.

Wind-burned faces are the result of bleyeling against the strong March winds. A mixture of equal parts of olive oil and vaseline proves a healing remedy for the skin when burned in this way. Soft linen cloths dipped in water in which baking soda has been dissolved and laid upon checks and forcheads will give prompt relief.

apply immediately water as bot as can be borne

A very convenient article to have in a house is a smooth, strong stick about forty inches long, with a deep notch in one end. With this long, with a deep notch in one end, pictures may be lifted by the wires from their hooks, brushed and replaced, thus saving the limbing up and down on a stepladder, which is imbing up and down on tiresome to a woman.

have rested their heads can be removed by cov ering the spot with a mixture of pipeclay and

Are We to Follow the London Style! From the St. James's Gazette.

Follies repeat themselves. It was Edward IV, who decreed that a shoemaker making peaked toes more than two inches long should be fined twenty shillings. fashionable bootmakers has introduced long pointed toes, which have to be filled in with cork at the tips, with small backles on the instep, illustrating the utiliset perfection of workmanship. Being so, it would be wiser to relegate them to our cabinets of curricattles. In the Tudor and Stuart time women desirous of rising in the world horrowed incrdinately high heels from Italy, and these his "Diary" calls them "scaffolds"—and the lattes who were them to walk abroad had to have a ervant on either side for support. This unpractical fashlon is not likely to have any great following, but three to seven inches in height, are to be seen at a modern shoemaker's rendered in the most costly stuffs, such as floral brocaded velvet on cream satin, and gold and eliver brocades introduced on the high seems almost impossible that the wearers could walk in them, but they do. The preposterous heel gives height and considerably reduces the apparent size of

From the Washington Evening Stor. "I think," said young Mrs. Forkins, "that we wi like the new servant better than we did the other. "She carries a smaller basket to and from he

WOMEN AS PRESS AGENTS

ONE HANDLES THE BUSINESS OF THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.

A Woman Does the Work for Daurosch - Dorothy Chester, Who Rode Horseback Astride; Helle Archer, and Adele Porter as Meteors

How Mrs. Vroom Beaued Her Husband Chicago claims the only woman theatrical press agent in this country. Two or three years ago there were several women in this city who strayed into that field. Just now there isn't one here, although some of them were successful.

The Damrosch opera company has a woman press agent. When asked how she happened to se doing such work she said: "Oh, quite by accident. I was born in the city, and as a child was very fond of music, elecution, and dancing. I studied them all as accomplishments, and when my mother died and my home was broken up I had to start out for myself. I organized elocution, Delsarte, and dancing classes, mostly of children. My business grow until finally I had to meet thirteen classes each week, which involved 500 miles of travelling. There was plenty of money in it, but alsolutely no home life, as I was seldom in a place more than two nights at a time. In the mean time I'd become interested in newspaper work, so I decided to go into that for all it was worth.

"For two or three years I've done free lance work for various papers and some magazines. A few weeks ago Mr. Schoeffel gave me a letter of introduction to Mrs. Love, the Secretary of the Wagner Society. My idea was to get some information about the artists in Damrosch's company, so that I could write some special stories about them for the papers. After talking to me she said: 'What a line press agent you would make.' People had said that to me so often I didn't think anything of it. Perhaps they formed this opinion because I'm so enthusinstic, and when I'm interested in a thing I always see the good side of it.

The very next day I got a note from Me. Damrosch's secretary, saying that Mr. Damrosch wanted to see me. I went, and he en-gaged me to act as press agent. So here I am, filling the place. For three weeks there has been no other representative of the company in town, so I've had work a-plenty to do. Not knowing any of the members of the company, 19 has been pretty hard to rake and scrape interesting things together regarding the singers; but every one says I've done admirably. I'm very much interested in the work, and see in it great field for women. There is no reason why a woman shouldn't act as pressugent for five or six theatrical and musical companies at the same time."

Theodore Thomas's orchestra in Chicago, not only has a woman press agent, but she is its business manager as well. She is Miss Anna Millar, and it was a fortunate incident indeed. that gave her wonderful powers of organization to Mr. Thomas. In 1893 Miss Millar undertook to introduce a young friend to the musical people of Chicago. When she engaged the services of the Thomas orchestra and its di-rector, people predicted failure. But Central Music Hall contained one of the largest and most representative audiences that ever assem bled there. She showed so much executive power that the trustees of the Chicago orehestra offered her every inducement to take charge of their ticket season sale for '94. She did so, and by her individual effort the receipts of the subscription list showed an advance of \$12,000 over that of the previous year. This success was not accomplished without hard and incessant work on Miss Millar's port. Her reward soon followed, for the trustees requested her to take the entire management of the orchestra-The business department was in a chaotic state, but out of it she wrought order and a business method that astonished every one interested. She is no less a womanly woman for her gifts of system and management. This enterprising young woman was born in

Muscatine, Is. When a child her powers of or-ganization were patent, for from the time she understood anything of music she had a minia-ture orchestra, always acting as conductor and manager herself, and she also played the differparsiey is dry it can readily be made into powder by rubbing it through a sieve.

The French manner of combining pink and yellow is in great favor at present for table decorations. Yellow daffodlis placed among long wired loops of broad pink satin ribbon are very handsome and effective, and ices served in pink paper cups encircled by a wreath of stemless daffodlis upon a pink plate help to carry out the color scheme.

The pretitiest shades yet devised for the popular candles in silver holders are now found among the beautiful novelties in silverware. The shades are fashioned of silver in dainty and In speaking of dramatic press agents, Charles free shades are fashioned of silver in dainty and graceful open-work patterns of flowers, fruits, scrolls, or conventional designs, and are made to fit over Empire shaped shades of soft silk, the lower edge being finished with a narrow silk fringe which falls below the silver work, giving a soft effect. The whole is fitted over an isinglass frame, which prevents the silk from being sourched. The silk shades are movable and can be changed to match whatever flowers are used for decorations.

Among the latest uses to which fresh bread has been put is to furnish decorations in the aways presented a partire of herself, and if the editor dind't know already she would tell them how clever she was and what a great actress. Then suddenly she would say: 'I forgot to say that I am not acting just now, but am the advance agent for the company, and the positive newspaper fellows would say: Why, we wouldn't have seen you if we hadn't thought you were the leading hady. All the same, she always got plenty of good notices out of them. "Miss Chester's method was entirely different. She would go to a town and ride a horse in the same clothing and fashion that she did in Central Park. The leading citizens would simply throw fits, and the leading papers would contain columns about her and interviews with her, and consequently when her show got there everybody turned out to see it.

"Mrs. Vroom was one of the original women press agents. She wrote all the paragraphs about her hards and an heart of the paragraphs.

"Mrs. Vroom was one of the original women press agents. She wrote all the transgraphs about her husband and managed to get lots of them published. It has been said that if all the steps she has climbed in his interest were laid down straight they would stretch from here to San Francisco and back. I don't know about that, but when she wanted to give an artistic production of Forthe Crown for art's sake, last year, she went down to Wall street and got enough prominent men to take stock in it to produce the play at Palmer's. Her plan was to begin to king and never let her listener get in a word edgeways. All of these agents havegiven the game up. At first they got agreat deal of sympathy, but a reaction come, and the dramatic editors got so they went on a vacation when they heard that a woman advance agent was coming."

"The most successful woman dramatic agent," said J. Duke Murray, "was probably Adele Porter. She was a new susper woman for several years, and wrote very deverty. Her nothod was Gene 'company, and would write a lot of stories with bully of years and would write a lot of stories with bully of years and would write a lot of stories.

years, and wrote very eleverly. Her mothed was this: She went ahead of the original Sans Gene 'company, and would write a lot of stories with plenty of snap and go and vin in them, about Kathryn Kidder's facts or her fine laces or the containes that she wore in 'Sans Gene' and would take them to the editors. She would tell them about her work as a newspaper woman, establish a bond of sympathy, and then ask them to give the company some notices. They would have been too much trouble to write something, but she was always reasty with a spicy article that they were shad to print. This ago a frag press agen is Miss Esther Lyons. She is doing this vess's press work for Hooley's Theatre. Three years ago the manager of the company in which Miss Lyons was playing leading roles disappeared with the company's funds. She came to the rescue, took the management on herself, attended to the alvertising business, and keep on with her dramatic work. When the scass a chief she dropped everything but the press work souring five of Eugene Robinson's companies on her list, Mi. Robinson, by the war, is her houlded, and has charming manners.

From the Buston Herold.
The most essential point, perhaps, in attaining overy to perfection the English in not even pretend to. A downger wears gowns of from five to twenty-five years old in style. A grande dame Parisienne looks aiways as though she had just stepped from the ateller of a emert contart re.

A woman of 40, in an old fashioned government this and badly dressed hair, looks passe entirely, while her friend of 55, in smartest array, is young in every height and considerably reduces the apparent size of movement. Her stylish gown swings about her with the foot; but the wearer must be treading on the very an air of distinction, and her fashionable hat shades her smooth forehead. Her face is Trained in ruches and bons and Medici collars, and with softly pompadeured hate mostishity untille. She stands and walks with the erset carriage and the little locky trip of a young won an, she alls with her skirts sweeping the instead of flounding down on her back breadths and folding her hands over a wide lap. Altogether the La a replies of her daughtes.